

RAILROADS
OVERVIEW

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect Dec. 4, 1899.

GOING EAST.
For Bangor, Co. St. Stephen, St. John and the Penobscot, 4:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.
For Bangor, Co. St. Stephen, St. John and the Penobscot, 4:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.
For Bangor, Co. St. Stephen, St. John and the Penobscot, 4:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.
For Bangor, Co. St. Stephen, St. John and the Penobscot, 4:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.

ESSENTIAL SECRETY ALLOWS ONLY CONJECTURE AS TO EVENTS.

Estimate of British Tactics—Saturday's Heavy Fighting—Movements of the Great Armies in the South African War.

London, Jan. 21. Gen. Buller cables to the war office.

Spekman's Camp, Jan. 21, 9 A. M. Gen. Buller has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which has swung forward about a couple of miles.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

London, Jan. 22—4:30 A. M. The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest despatch.

GEN. BULLER CABLES THAT ENGLISH ARE MAKING SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

London, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

Gen. Hilliard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their front of action, drawing a feeble fire from the Boer machine guns and rifles.

The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect.

MAKING BOMBARDMENT. Making Jan. 19, at Gaborone, via Durban, Jan. 21. The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp dated yesterday:

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT, THE LEADERS.

CAPT. A. C. LEYARD KILLED.

PRESIDENT AND SEVERAL COUNCILORS LODGED IN JAIL.

Island Uncared for a Week—Lent. Bala-ton's Ambushed Party—The Pack Train Abandoned.

Manila, Jan. 21 (10 P. M.). The escort of 60 men of Co. C, 30th Infantry, Lieut. Ralston commanding, which was ambushed near Lupa, as already cabled, consisted of 50 convalescents from the hospital who were going to rejoin the regiment.

The insurgents hid in the bushes.

Washington, Jan. 21. The feature of the proceedings in the House this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah. The case has attracted intense interest all over the country. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the House on account of alleged polygamous practices there will be a royal struggle over the question of procedure upon which the committee has split.

The case will be called up on Tuesday, and two probably three days will be devoted to it. The majority of the committee hold that Mr. Roberts should be excluded while the minority contend that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possesses all the constitutional qualifications for membership, and that any attempt to exclude him upon the ground of alleged polygamy would be a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Maine, and is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Consideration of Robert's Case Will Be the Feature in the House.

Speech Making Will Occupy the Senate—Financial Bill to Unfinished Business—Quay Contest to Be Pressed to Decision.

Washington, Jan. 21. The feature of the proceedings in the House this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah. The case has attracted intense interest all over the country. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the House on account of alleged polygamous practices there will be a royal struggle over the question of procedure upon which the committee has split.

The case will be called up on Tuesday, and two probably three days will be devoted to it. The majority of the committee hold that Mr. Roberts should be excluded while the minority contend that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possesses all the constitutional qualifications for membership, and that any attempt to exclude him upon the ground of alleged polygamy would be a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Maine, and is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the House of Representatives from Utah. He was elected to the House in 1898, and has since that time been a member of the House.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to return to the city of Bangor, Maine, on or before the 1st day of February, 1900, all the property of the city of Bangor, Maine, which was taken by the city of Bangor, Maine, on or before the 1st day of February, 1900.

THREE ITALIANS SHOT TO DEATH IN AN INTER-FAMILY ROW.

Two Murderers Arrested.

ARRIVAL OF POLICE PUT AN END TO A GENERAL RIOT.

Trouble Leading to the Tragedy Began on Saturday Night—One Participant Still Missing.

New York, N. Y., January 21. Three Italians of one home were shot to death in an inter-family row which began in an Italian tenement house on East 11th street at noon today and ended in one of the worst Sunday brawls the east side has seen for some time.

Antonio Colletti, 27 years of age, married, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks; Casper Colletti, 19 years old, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital; and Dave Salvatore, 40 years old, a cousin of the Colletti, was shot in the stomach. He died in the hospital tonight.

Vincenzo Spinola and his son Frank, 17 years old, have been arrested charged with the murder, and the police are still searching for Frank Spinola, brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

The trouble between the Colletti and the Spinola which ended in the tragedy today began late last night between the two families who live in the same tenement house on East 11th street.

A lot of words passed between the housekeeper and Colletti, but there was no particularly demonstrative outburst. The Colletti family seemed to have been pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. There were eight brothers and six sisters, the brothers being engaged as stone masons. They all lived in the 11th street tenement.

The Spinolas are not quite so numerous. There are three brothers and one sister. Vincenzo Spinola, brother of the housekeeper, lived with his son Frank on East 11th street and the latter youth, who is 17 years old, precipitated the murder.

Shortly before noon young Frank came home from school. He was carrying a revolver and shot the housekeeper in the chest. The shot struck the housekeeper in the chest and he fell to the ground.

Frank Spinola, the housekeeper, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks. Casper Colletti, 19 years old, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital; and Dave Salvatore, 40 years old, a cousin of the Colletti, was shot in the stomach. He died in the hospital tonight.

Vincenzo Spinola and his son Frank, 17 years old, have been arrested charged with the murder, and the police are still searching for Frank Spinola, brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

The trouble between the Colletti and the Spinola which ended in the tragedy today began late last night between the two families who live in the same tenement house on East 11th street.

A lot of words passed between the housekeeper and Colletti, but there was no particularly demonstrative outburst. The Colletti family seemed to have been pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. There were eight brothers and six sisters, the brothers being engaged as stone masons. They all lived in the 11th street tenement.

The Spinolas are not quite so numerous. There are three brothers and one sister. Vincenzo Spinola, brother of the housekeeper, lived with his son Frank on East 11th street and the latter youth, who is 17 years old, precipitated the murder.

Shortly before noon young Frank came home from school. He was carrying a revolver and shot the housekeeper in the chest. The shot struck the housekeeper in the chest and he fell to the ground.

Frank Spinola, the housekeeper, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks. Casper Colletti, 19 years old, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital; and Dave Salvatore, 40 years old, a cousin of the Colletti, was shot in the stomach. He died in the hospital tonight.

Vincenzo Spinola and his son Frank, 17 years old, have been arrested charged with the murder, and the police are still searching for Frank Spinola, brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

The trouble between the Colletti and the Spinola which ended in the tragedy today began late last night between the two families who live in the same tenement house on East 11th street.

A lot of words passed between the housekeeper and Colletti, but there was no particularly demonstrative outburst. The Colletti family seemed to have been pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. There were eight brothers and six sisters, the brothers being engaged as stone masons. They all lived in the 11th street tenement.

The Spinolas are not quite so numerous. There are three brothers and one sister. Vincenzo Spinola, brother of the housekeeper, lived with his son Frank on East 11th street and the latter youth, who is 17 years old, precipitated the murder.

Shortly before noon young Frank came home from school. He was carrying a revolver and shot the housekeeper in the chest. The shot struck the housekeeper in the chest and he fell to the ground.

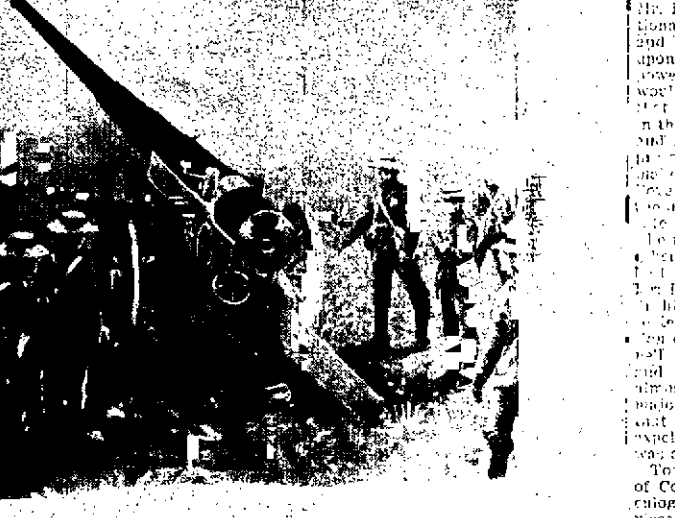
Frank Spinola, the housekeeper, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks. Casper Colletti, 19 years old, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital; and Dave Salvatore, 40 years old, a cousin of the Colletti, was shot in the stomach. He died in the hospital tonight.

Vincenzo Spinola and his son Frank, 17 years old, have been arrested charged with the murder, and the police are still searching for Frank Spinola, brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

The trouble between the Colletti and the Spinola which ended in the tragedy today began late last night between the two families who live in the same tenement house on East 11th street.

A lot of words passed between the housekeeper and Colletti, but there was no particularly demonstrative outburst. The Colletti family seemed to have been pretty well known among the Italian residents of that section of the town. There were eight brothers and six sisters, the brothers being engaged as stone masons. They all lived in the 11th street tenement.

The Spinolas are not quite so numerous. There are three brothers and one sister. Vincenzo Spinola, brother of the housekeeper, lived with his son Frank on East 11th street and the latter youth, who is 17 years old, precipitated the murder.



Naval Brigade at Battle of La ym...

London, Jan. 21. The enemy continues the bombardment with field guns and an occasional hundred pound shell. They have again fired at the Boer lines, but without hitting anyone.

WALKED INTO BOER LINES. London, Jan. 22. The Durban correspondent of the Standard says:

It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher-bearers on their arrival at the southern part of the island, in which Lieut. A. C. Leyard, 6th Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an important revolt of an attempt to overthrow the Boer government, the movement was started by the chief of the Boer forces, who had been captured by the British.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councillors, were lodged in jail on charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

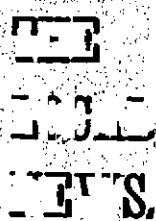
Gen. Smith found evidence that the revolting party were following the president of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under his control to overthrow the Americans. The plot failed, though being started in the southern part of the island, in which Lieut. A. C. Leyard, 6th Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an important revolt of an attempt to overthrow the Boer government, the movement was started by the chief of the Boer forces, who had been captured by the British.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councillors, were lodged in jail on charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

Gen. Smith found evidence that the revolting party were following the president of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under his control to overthrow the Americans. The plot failed, though being started in the southern part of the island, in which Lieut. A. C. Leyard, 6th Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an important revolt of an attempt to overthrow the Boer government, the movement was started by the chief of the Boer forces, who had been captured by the British.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councillors, were lodged in jail on charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

Gen. Smith found evidence that the revolting party were following the president of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under his control to overthrow the Americans. The plot failed, though



is made by turning out the strip and then splitting it with a fine saw afterwards. The material is also steamed which makes it decidedly tough.

A. E. Miller, merchant tailor, left on Saturday morning for a business trip to New York.

Last fall returning sportsmen reported seeing several large families of beaver located on streams tributary to Cheesecook lake and it is not surprising that this winter should come rumors of beaver caught in that region. But such rumors traveled further than was intended and reached the ears of Game Warden Pollard at Foxcroft. Last week Mr. Pollard went down to Suncook and investigated for himself. He found several parties whose names had been mentioned in connection with the affair but found no evidence to warrant an arrest. From Suncook he went over to Spencer Bay. On his return he found nothing that would lead him to believe the same laws were being violated in that section.

COLD WEATHER A TONIC.

It Repairs Injuries Done to the Human System by the Heat of Summer.

Many persons regard the winter season as an unfortunate visitation. It is considered both uncomfortable to the body and harmful to health. "This is an error," says a prominent physician. "Cold is a most potent agent for the restoration and preservation of normal activity on the part of the organs of the human body. It is a wise plan of Providence which gives us a change of seasons. The winter cold comes as a tonic to repair the injuries done by the enervating heat of summer. Summer, it is true, has many wise uses in the matter of health. It induces outdoor life, ridges the system of poisons through copious perspiration and through the scorching rays of the sun destroys germ life.

"Winter is the great bracer of the system. It stimulates activity in every organ. When cold attacks the surface of the body the blood is set into more free circulation as a means of bodily warmth. It is through the circulation of the blood that the human anatomy is kept in a state of repair. When the food has been digested and converted into liquid form it is taken up by the blood and carried the rounds of the system for repairing the waste places. When the cold causes increased circulation it also brings about more perfect nutrition. Through increased demand for nutrient matter which quickened circulation causes there is improved digestion. The entire repair machinery is stimulated to renewed industry.

"Winter air, as is well known, brings with it a sense of renewed strength and vitality. The restorative power of cold is well illustrated in the case of the dash of cold water in the face of a fainting person. When a person is in a faint there is a practical suspension of life for the time, yet an application of cold water in the face promptly restores circulation and renews life. This same fact is illustrated by the cold face bath on rising from bed in the morning. The Indians who, if not now, in former times, roamed our western borders, practically without clothing to shelter their bodies, became, through long exposure, so inured to the cold that it gave them but little discomfort.

"Man's face and hands illustrate how weather-proof the body becomes when exposed to the air. Continued activity in circulation on the surface caused by the air coming in contact with the skin, tends to nourish and thicken the skin. Thus man's skin grows thicker in winter just as animals are supplied with a double coat of fur to resist the cold. When spring time returns, man's skin becomes thin and the animal sheds its top coat of fur. The savages who dwell bareheaded in the open air are seldom if ever known to be afflicted with bald heads, while with the civilian who shields his scalp from the air baldness is prevalent. A sure preventative of diphtheria, croup and similar maladies among children is to bring about such vigorous circulation and vitality through means of cold baths, as will render the children immune from the attacks of the germs which cause these diseases.

A lady's hat or bonnet attracts more attention than any other part of her costume. From our fine stock we can furnish the correct style to complete yours.

A carpenter explains how the pretty quartered oak finish is made. People have perhaps seen it as it was about to be placed on some piece of furniture. It is thin and will bend almost as readily as a piece of paper of the same thickness. Yet it is made up in fancy designs. The greater part of this material comes from Michigan and it

MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.
The Maine Genealogical Society held its annual meeting in Portland. Seven deaths have occurred during the past year, as follows: Henry M. Foster of Gardiner, died Feb. 10, 1899; George E. Whitney of Portland, died April 11, 1899; Jesse M. Boardman of Portland, died May 25, 1899; L. Clifford Wade of Portland, died July 6, 1899; Mary C. Hubbard of Wintport, died Oct. 17, 1899; Joseph F. Snow of Bangor, died Oct. 26, 1899; and Weston F. Milliken of Portland, died Nov. 19, 1899.

The treasurer's report showed a balance from 1898 of \$117.63 and receipts from membership, dividends, etc., in 1899, \$338.75, with payments for books, insurance and sundries, \$341.42, and an investment purchase on account of the fund \$100, leaving a balance of \$112.96 with which to begin a new year.

The following officers were elected: President, Margaret F. King, vice president, Dr. A. K. P. Moser, secretary, Mildred F. Hicks, librarian, Joseph P. Thompson.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.
The treasurer's report showed a balance from 1898 of \$117.63 and receipts from membership, dividends, etc., in 1899, \$338.75, with payments for books, insurance and sundries, \$341.42, and an investment purchase on account of the fund \$100, leaving a balance of \$112.96 with which to begin a new year.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.
The treasurer's report showed a balance from 1898 of \$117.63 and receipts from membership, dividends, etc., in 1899, \$338.75, with payments for books, insurance and sundries, \$341.42, and an investment purchase on account of the fund \$100, leaving a balance of \$112.96 with which to begin a new year.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.
The treasurer's report showed a balance from 1898 of \$117.63 and receipts from membership, dividends, etc., in 1899, \$338.75, with payments for books, insurance and sundries, \$341.42, and an investment purchase on account of the fund \$100, leaving a balance of \$112.96 with which to begin a new year.

W. M.

LIQUOR SELLING AT GREENVILLE MUST NOW BE STOPPED.

MRS. J. H. E. ELETCH IS FIR

GIVES NOTICE TO HER TENANTS THAT SHE MEANS BUSINESS.

The Affair Has Caused a Great Sensation—Startling Developments Looked For.

(Special to Whig and Courier.)

Greenville, Me., Jan. 20. There are prospects of very lively times to come in Greenville. A crusade against liquor selling will be on very shortly. The blow delivered to the liquor business will be a sudden and effective one. It comes like a bolt from a clear sky.

The hand of a woman touches the button that sets the automobile, that is the chariot of reform in motion and beware when that chariot starts, for it will crush as it goes and will leave no guilty rumpless unscathed and dispossessed.

To speak in plain English Mrs. John H. Eveleth has decided from a deep sense of duty, that no liquor shall hereafter be sold on any premises in which she holds an interest. Now it is well known that the late John H. Eveleth, known in part or in whole all over the state, now in Greenville. Mrs. Eveleth will therefore stand on her legal rights as part owner in this real estate, to eject all parties hereafter breaking the law in regard to liquor selling.

That this action on her part will cause a great sensation can easily be seen from the fact that it is probable that more liquor is sold in Greenville than in any other town of its size in the state.

It is not a case where a woman takes up such a fight single handed, with only such assistance as the minions of the law may graciously choose to render; but it is a case where property rights can be used to control the situation, and the force of these rights cannot be resisted. Today a notice was published in a newspaper and copies have been sent to all parties interested. The notice is as follows:

"Mrs. J. H. Eveleth having come into possession of an undivided one-third part of the real estate of the late John H. Eveleth, notice is hereby given to all persons who are occupying any part of said real estate as tenants that she will collect one-third of the rents now due, and that may hereafter become due, herself, or by her authorized agent.

That Arthur Crafts as executor of the estate of John H. Eveleth is not authorized to collect her said share of said rents, or to any person paying to him or to any other person, excepting W. H. Brawley, who is her authorized agent and attorney, any part of her share of said rents, will do so to their peril. She further gives notice that she will suppress by means provided by law the sale of intoxicating liquors in or about any of the tenements in which she is interested and that she will treat all tenancies in tenements where such liquors are now sold and in which she is interested as terminated.

Dated at Greenville the 16th day of January, 1900.

MRS. J. H. E. ELETCH.
Mrs. Eveleth has always been opposed to the sale of liquor. Her opportunity has now come. John H. Eveleth at one time, with the aid of others, started in to suppress liquor selling at Greenville Junction, but the work was never quite completed. It is the intention of his widow now to finish that work so nobly begun.

The cool and refreshing winds which creep down from the north over the fair expanse of Moosehead lake will no longer go on their southward way freighted with the foul breath of very bad whiskey, but will proceed toward milder climes pure and untainted. Disgraceful fights in which men's noses are bitten from their faces will no longer occur. All will be changed.

Mrs. Eveleth is a prepossessing and refined lady. One would not imagine from her unassuming manner that she possesses the great firmness and ability in business matters which she has shown. But it is ever so women of the gentlest manner can sometimes show firmness like that of our rock ribbed hills.

Still other sensational developments in the affair, connected with the Eveleth estate are likely to follow, possibly of a nature even more startling.

THE REASONS
Why They Are in the Maine National Guard.

"Why are we in the National Guard?" asks a young officer at the State House. "Well, it is a hard question to answer. It certainly is not on account of the money we make for everyone of us spend more money than we receive, and furthermore we devote so much time to the work that we cannot value it from a financial point of view."

"I will tell you why I stay. It is on account of a certain satisfaction I feel in being in the guard and working for the bettering of my country. I don't know whether you may call it patriotism or not, but something like that."

"I understand you are a young man, but something like that."

"I understand you are a young man, but something like that."

"I understand you are a young man, but something like that."

come into camp every year and appear as well as the rest of them, and assist in making the guard of the State of Maine one that is looked up to. I realize that we have work on our hands brought about by the Spanish war but when we are again in shape we will be so far beyond what we ever were before that the result will be more than worth the trouble to which we have been placed.

"People little realize the time and care that a company commander and his officers are forced to put into the work. I have to devote one evening of each week to drill. Then I am usually around at the armory another evening to keep up the business of the company. I go down there every holiday and work all day and quite often all the day Sundays are passed there. I have the sole responsibility of the welfare of the company and have to be accountable for all the property. For this I shall receive \$50 a year and get a week's pay when I come into camp in August. Not a very great amount from a financial point of view, but it is not that for which we are working. It is something so far beyond price that many of us who can poorly afford to spare the time and money, would not be out of the guard."

OLDTOWN NEWS.

Mr. Fred Bates, representing the Emerson, Blake & Adams Co. of Bangor, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. I. T. Terrill returned Friday evening to his lumber camps on Birch Stream.

Advantage is being taken of the recent spell of mild weather and the work on the foundation of the new paper mill is being rapidly pushed.

Mr. Charles Cutler, night operator at the railroad station, and his wife, left Saturday afternoon for a week's visit in Lincoln. Mr. Guy Butler will fill the position during the absence of Mr. Cutler.

Mr. C. F. Rhodes is having excellent success with the views he is taking of the lumber camps in the vicinity of Greenville and other B. & A. towns.

Mr. N. C. McCausland was in Bangor Saturday.

There was a fair-sized crowd at the Unity Hall dance Saturday evening, despite the rainy weather. Several people from Bangor came up and a very pleasant occasion it was indeed.

Mr. J. F. O'Connell will ship this morning eight sets of wood sheds to George Gray's lumbering operations at Norcross. He has also taken contracts to make three more sets for George Gray, and three sets for Mr. Jerry Burrill of Arroya.

The condition of Major M. M. Folsom remains about the same. If any change at all it is for the better, as he rests fairly comfortably.

The largest audience of the week, notwithstanding the stormy weather, witnessed the performance of "Nugget Nell" in City Hall, Saturday evening, by the Emma Carleton Company, the principal drawing card being the appearance of Mr. Paul Higgins in the title role of Bill Mulligan. Mr. Caled Bort as Mike Moore, and Vernon Bean as Jim Sawyer. Another reason for the large audience was that the people of Oldtown had just become acquainted to the fact that this company was giving a good show at a small price. In the afternoon a "matinee" performance of "My Uncle from India" was witnessed by a fair sized audience, and as has been the case of all the performances the parts were portrayed in a very acceptable manner. The acting of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton being particularly notable. The specialties also deserve special mention. The Carleton Company goes from here to Calais, where they play a week's engagement, and from there to Bar Harbor for another week.

The second fire of the annual three-in-a-bunch occurred Saturday morning when an alarm from box 22 was rung in at 5:45 A. M. for a decidedly obstinate blaze in a B. & A. heater car loaded with potatoes and which was standing in the freight yard, having come down from Houlton on the morning freight. The fire had gained considerable headway, and after it had been gotten under control he car was run up to Hartwell where the fire was finally extinguished, but not until the potatoes had been somewhat damaged by smoke and water. The fire caught from one of the large lamps used in heating the car which was not badly damaged, owing to the efficient work of the fire companies. The car contained about 600 bushels of potatoes consigned to Clark Bros. Co. Boston, and shipped by A. C. Rich from Houlton.

The marriage of Mary N. Frances and Francis T. Joseph took place at the Catholic church on Indian Island Sunday. Tonight the usual customary dance will be held in the hall which will be attended only by the members of the tribe.

Miss Edith Gray will entertain the members of the 25th Century club at 7:30 o'clock at her home on Fourth street, next Tuesday evening.

The work of putting the ten new looms into the Oldtown woolen mill will begin the first of the week.

A feature of the winter service at the Bangor hospital is the fact that the patients are kept comfortable and healthy.

The work of putting the ten new looms into the Oldtown woolen mill will begin the first of the week.

A feature of the winter service at the Bangor hospital is the fact that the patients are kept comfortable and healthy.

The work of putting the ten new looms into the Oldtown woolen mill will begin the first of the week.

A feature of the winter service at the Bangor hospital is the fact that the patients are kept comfortable and healthy.

The work of putting the ten new looms into the Oldtown woolen mill will begin the first of the week.

A feature of the winter service at the Bangor hospital is the fact that the patients are kept comfortable and healthy.

The work of putting the ten new looms into the Oldtown woolen mill will begin the first of the week.

A feature of the winter service at the Bangor hospital is the fact that the patients are kept comfortable and healthy.

singing by a quartet composed of Mrs. Jesse Gray, Mrs. G. G. Weld, George Webster and W. H. Waterhouse.

ORONO NEWS.

Miss Margaret Madden returned this morning to Millinocket, having been called here by the illness of her mother, who is now convalescing.

The University of Maine Glee club has been engaged by the Onconascon club of Millinocket to give an instrumental and vocal concert in that city some time in March.

Mr. Benj. Mosher, who is employed at the University of Maine farm, met with a painful accident Saturday morning. As he was coming out of the creamery building with a large can of cream he slipped and fell on the icy steps, striking his back on the edge of one of the steps, the heavy can of cream striking him in the stomach. He was attended by Dr. Bayard, who was obliged to place him under the influence of ether he was in such agony. It is sincerely hoped that his injuries are not serious, as "Uncle Ben," as he is commonly called, is a great favorite, and much sympathy is being expressed.

Rev. Fr. Harrington organized a society of the young boys of the church Friday evening, which consists of about 100 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Shatney; vice president, George Murray; secretary, George King; treasurer, Eddie McCann. The subordinate officers are Leo Washburn, Alec Mayo, Joe Vergie, Alec King, Eddie Poyor, Alie Bertie, Frank Fortier and Bert Clukey. The president says that he expects about 50 more will join the society within a month. Following are some of the rules of the society which the boys agree in writing to obey: "Total abstinence from the use of profanity and the use of intoxicants. Weekly meetings will be held every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock."

The fire in Bradley Friday night at 11 o'clock was in the new house of Sylvanus Spencer, which was practically destroyed. Mrs. Spencer and her daughter were alone in the house when the fire broke out and were unable to subdue the flames or get anything out. Consequently the house and contents were a total loss. The house was valued at about \$1400 with no insurance. The barns and other outbuildings were not burned.

Miss Harris will be here today. All those who are to take part in the Historical Pageant are requested to meet at the Universalist vestry at 7 o'clock to arrange for rehearsals.

The officers of Orono lodge of Workmen were installed Friday evening by D. D. G. M. W. F. Ryder of Bangor, assisted by four members of the Bangor lodge. Following is a list of the officers installed: J. T. McGilvin, M. W.; W. A. Sewall, overseer; A. J. Durbin, recorder; W. R. Bolbridge, financier; A. F. Lewis, receiver; J. Martin, guide; M. S. Betters, I. W.; W. S. Hurd, O. W. After the installing ceremonies there was a discussion on changing the age limit from 21 to 18 years of age and a committee was appointed by the Orono lodge to ask Workmen lodges in the surrounding towns to join in bringing the matter before the next session of the grand lodge.

FARM MANAGERS WANTED.
Good Pay Goes With the Skillful Occupancy of the Position.

There is a grand opening for young men, who have some natural adaptiveness for the work and will fit themselves for it, as farm managers. There have been great demands in recent years for competent men for these positions, and with improved business conditions, will come a still greater demand for men capable of managing farms owned by public institutions, and occasionally by people engaged in other businesses. There is also quite a demand for such men to manage farms connected with public institutions, and occasionally by a farmer, who has been successful and desires to retire but not to sell his farm, wants a man to carry it on while he either lives upon it or removes to the neighboring city or village. We have heard more demands for persons to fill such places as these than for any other position.

The natural qualifications for such employment are a taste and love for farming, and a disposition to work, taking an interest in the farm and its management. The man must be able to make things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment, and when we add good business judgment we have about all the elements of success in making things successful, and ability to handle farm help to good advantage, in fact, a taste for the work, industry and loyalty are essential for success in any employment

The Misses Bell

Complexion and Hair Specialists.

The brilliant complexions of women in the more exclusive circles of New York society are not explained by the theory that associates beauty and idleness. In fact, many leaders of the world of fashion are hard workers. Yet they keep their good looks even when they are old. How do they manage

H2 ? THE MISSES BELL, of 35 Fifth Avenue, New York, themselves connected with some of the most noted and honored families in the metropolis, have answered the question. They have prepared for the use of women in general, five preparations for improving the complexion and the hair.

Five Toilet Treasures.

**The Misses BELL'S
COMPLEXION TONIC**

Is an external application, the presence of which on the face cannot be detected. It is perfectly harmless even to the most delicate skin. It is a sure and quick cure for all roughness, blotchy eruptions, it acts on the skin as a tonic, producing a naturally pure complexion. Cosmetics merely hide blemishes. The Tonic gets rid of them.

It removes pimples, freckles, blackheads, moth patches, herpes, eczema, redness, oiliness and all discolorations and imperfections of the skin. Price, \$3 a bottle.

**The Misses BELL'S
HAIR TONIC**

cures dandruff and prevents any return of it; stops that annoying itching of the scalp and makes the hair strong, soft and lustrous. It is especially helpful to persons whose hair is thin, dry and liable to fall out. It gently cleanses the skin about the roots of the hair; will soon cover bald spots with a hairless growth. Price, \$1 a bottle.

The Misses BELL'S SKIN FOOD

Is a soft, creamy, exquisitely perfumed ointment, which is the cause of the Tonic, and, in mild cases of roughness, pimples, etc., is a cure in itself. It clears the pores of the skin of all impurities and feels it up by softening the texture and making the skin beneath it solid and firm. Price, 75 cents per jar.

**The Misses BELL'S
COMPLEXION SOAP**

is made from the pure oil of lamb's wool. It is healing and gratifying to the skin, keeping it at all times in a clean, healthy state. This Soap is distinctly scented, and is a most welcome aid to the toilet of fastidious women. The most careful care is taken in selecting materials and scrupulous cleanliness in the laboratory insures the purity of the product. Price, 25 cents per cake, large four-ounce cake.

**The Misses BELL'S
OAPILLA-REMOVA**

for restoring prematurely gray locks to their original color.

It is not a dye nor a stain. It is a colorless liquid that is applied to the roots of the hair and leaves no telltale signs on the scalp or forehead.

Nothing else. It changes the color of the hair all at once. Only dyes do that, and they wash off. But Oapilla-Remova will not wash off. Price, \$1.50 per bottle.

■ ■ ■ A trial size sample of any one of above preparations on our parcel New York City; or by mail to any address in plain wrapper upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps or silver to cover normal cost of postage and packing. Trial size samples can be secured from our New York office and our agents will not supply them. Correspondence carefully solicited. Address THE BELL TOLLERY CO., 75 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Send for our new book, "Secrets of Beauty." Free to any customer.

**The Misses BELL'S Toilet Preparations are to
sale in Bangor by Caldwell Sweet,
Retail store, 2 Main St., Wholesale store, 24 Central St.**

CASTOR OIL

For Infants and Children.

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANT CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared at CHAS. D. SINGLET, PITTSBURGH

*Franklin S. and
M. S. S. S.
Rockville, Md.
S. S. S. S.
S. S. S. S.
S. S. S. S.
S. S. S. S.
S. S. S. S.*

Perfect Remedy for Constipation.

tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

See Simple Signature of
Ch. Hoffman
NEW YORK.

5 Doses - 5 CENTS

CASTOR OIL

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

COAL AND WOOD
New Firm. Old Stand.
J. F. Angley & Co.,
have purchased the coal and wood business formerly carried on by F. A. Cummings & Son, at 222 Broad St. The new firm is now prepared to deliver highest-grade, carefully-screened Coal and all kinds of Hard Wood—to deliver it promptly, and to sell it at lowest of market

prices.
They solicit a trial on your next order for fuel.
ANGLEY'S-AT THE CUMMINGS VARD.
223 Broad St. West End, R. R. Bridge.
Telephone connection.

OUR MOTTO-Give low prices to all, or
to no one. A much preferred
policy with every one. **Bottom cost prices.**

After Christmas Prices on a
M-N

Will Be Reduced

O. F. PATTEN & CO.
24 & 26 Main St., Bangor, Me.

Wholesale and Retail Millmen.
Sole Agents for MEAL & FLOURS.

OVER LIES BETWEEN THE TWO GIRLS AND LADYSMITH.

EN. CLERY STILL ADVANCES.

CLIPPING CAPTURE AN AMERICAN PACK TRAIN OF PONIES.

En. Wood to Make Tour of Inspection
of Cuba—John Ruskin Dead—
Condensed News.

London, Jan. 20. From the despatches which have been received today, it looks as if the difficult and dangerous operations projected by Gen. Buller are proceeding satisfactorily. Lord Dunsford's activity on the northwest is especially useful in screening Warren's movements from the Boers.

From Spearman's camp today it is learned the firing of field guns was early this morning, which was understood to mean that Warren has commenced to bombard the Boer trenches on Mt. Tabanmyana. At the same time, it is believed that the Boers have brown almost their entire force in northern Natal between Gen. Buller and Ladysmith camp.

A rumor says that the trenches facing Colenso are completely evacuated, the village having been burned to the ground by a force of Boers, which crossed the river with the object of requiring confirmation of which one is at hand at present.

The Manchester Guardian correspondent gives currency to a calculation that the total Boer strength in northern Natal is not less than 48,000. It is true that the greater portion of this force is concentrated between the Tugela river and Ladysmith in line from "outlet" drift. Gen. Buller has clearly to meet an adversary numerically superior. He is considered improbable, however, that the Boer force is as strong as is stated.

It appears to be expected in some quarters that Lord Dunsford will push a with his cavalry, ride around the left flank of the Boers, cut their line of communication to Vaal Reen's pass and possibly even enter Ladysmith. If Warren's attack, which, as already indicated, is supposed to have begun already, is successful, there is plenty more hard and adventurous work for both men and horses.

The bull on both the southern and the western frontiers continues. It would seem as if both sides were alike conscious of the importance of the operation now in progress. The Boers are not resting on their weapons, waiting for the result of the conflict upon which so much depends.

Gen. Methuen is endeavoring to muffle his troops by a series of cautious reconnaissance to the right and left, and is effecting nothing beyond keeping his men employed. The Boers are alert, details are furnished of the engagement between Dunsford and the Boers at Adon Homes, in which the Boers were victorious. The Boers have been very serious than was first supposed.

One correspondent gives an interesting calculation of the Boer losses since the beginning of the war, and makes it total 642, of which nearly a third is estimated to have been incurred in the siege of Ladysmith.

The second detachment of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, destined for the front, left early this morning, after arrangements than last week were made to protect the troops from the excited crowd. Owing to the restrictions of the line of march and the weather, the sightseers were not so many as last Saturday, but the error of the send-off was not less strong.

STEADILY ADVANCING.

London, Jan. 21. The war office shortly after midnight posted the following despatch from Gen. Buller: "Gen. Clery, with a part of Gen. Warren's force, has been in action from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. today. By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles.

"The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main position is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded have been brought in by 6.30 P. M. The number of killed is not yet been ascertained.

A Ladysmith despatch, dated Spearman's camp, dated Saturday, says: "The enemy have placed in position new guns, three-inch eight-inch shells, and are bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though the damage has been done. Three of the British force have been wounded. The Boers are jubilant over Gen. Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be heard.

Ad earlier despatch, dated Spearman's camp, Natal, Jan. 20, 1890 (11.15 A. M.), says: "The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. Evidently Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches of Tabanmyana mountain. There was also musketry fire.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

had crossed the pontifical over the Great Tugela and were on the federal side. A display in force had been made toward Colenso and another northward toward Olifant's River, which was blown up by us a few days ago.

Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long, successive lines of infantry moving down the new British position, which covered a chain of hills known as Swarts Kop. Their faces were sometimes lost in the trees of the river bank.

At 6 they emerged in open order and advanced in two lines to the low koppe on the river bank. At 6.30 they took up a position, amid complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at their posts.

Night had now fallen. With the gloom came stiller flashes of lightning from the thunder clouds which had been threatening all day. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneously with the clearing sky well known Dutch hymns were repeated from kopje to kopje, with a strangely weird effect, highly inspiring both to the Boers and the beardless youths.

The battlefield is full of historical significance. Spionkop hill, whence I am now writing, is the hill from which the Boer trekkers, after crossing the Drakensberg, spied out the then barbaric Natal and found it fair in their eyes.

Will make tour of Cuba. Havana, Jan. 20. Gov. Gen. Wood, accompanied by Gens. Lee and Chaffee, Col. Black, Gen. Rivera and a number of others, including several ladies, will leave for Cienfuegos by rail at day light Monday. A half day will be spent at Cienfuegos investigating the condition of affairs there. The party will then sail on the transport Lagarto for Las Tunas, the port of San el Spirit, going thence to Trinidad and Manzanillo. From the latter place Gen. Wood will ride to Santiago, visiting Bayamo and San Luis. At Santiago the governor general will meet the Ingalls and will go to Guanamao, Sagua, Baracoa, Gibara, Nuevitas, Caibarien, Matanzas and Havana. The time occupied by the trip will probably be two weeks.

Gen. Ludlow originally intended to go with Gen. Wood but he has decided that he is not able to spare the time. Civil Governor Nunez says the Cubans who have become American citizens expect to be allowed to vote at the coming elections. He estimates their number at about 25,000 and says they took out naturalization papers in order to protect themselves against Spain.

Gen. Maximino Gomez visited the Spanish club at Remedios today and asked the members to hoist the Spanish flag over the club, which was immediately done.

The veterans of San Juan de los Rios have decided to ask Gen. Wood to dismiss the judge of the court of first instance, owing to his avowed aversion to the revolutionists. The veterans also intend to advise their brethren throughout the island to protest against his reappointment to any other judicial office.

A quantity of explosives and bombs supposed to have been stolen from the Havana arsenal, have been discovered and several arrests have been made. Chief of Police Cardenas says that the men identified with the theft of the bombs and in whose possession they were found are not suspected of being engaged in any plot, being poor and without means. Gen. Cardenas thinks they stole the bombs simply to sell the gunpowder which they contain.

El Dia of Calabarzon says the value of 60 cents American gold—fixed for the Spanish dollar—for payments to the government, comes very hard on the small farmer who handles only Spanish silver and who loses \$1.30 American gold, the difference between the current rate of exchange and the rate at which payments are made on every \$5 of taxes. El Dia says that in the case of tax collections only the tax collector is benefited and in the case of postage and telegrams the clerk profits, the result being that a majority of the people are taxed for the benefit of a handful of employees of the government.

JOHN RUSKIN IS DEAD.

London, Jan. 20. John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged 81 years.

John Ruskin was born in London, England, in February, 1819, the only son of a wealthy wine merchant, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune which enabled him to pursue his favorite studies of art under the most favorable conditions. He graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1842, after hard making thorough studies of nature, art and architecture.

In 1857 he delivered a course of lectures on Gothic architecture at Edinburgh, was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

On Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

On Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

On Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

Mr. Ruskin's published works extend to more than 25 volumes, the best known of which are those on Modern Stones, on Gothic architecture, at Edinburgh; was appointed professor at the Cambridge school of art in 1863; became reader in lectures of Cambridge in 1867; was elected to the Blake professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1868 and re-elected in 1878, and in 1871 gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a masterial gallery, Oxford.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

There will be no meeting of the study class of the Kindergarten club on Monday.

Look out for the colds that will follow the fine weather when people become careless.

The class in civics will meet Monday afternoon instead of Tuesday at 2.30 in the banquet room at City Hall.

Mr. William J. Hanley, business manager for the Robert Mantell Co., and his wife are in the city registered at the Bangor House.

We are requested by the Superintendent of Schools to say that schools will resume the 2 to 4 P. M. sessions on Monday, Jan. 22, 1900.

Those robbers that people have been seeing, but only daring to whisper about to one another, would probably be more properly called grossbeats.

In the municipal court on Saturday, Augustus D. Prescott was before Judge Vose charged with assault on Appleton S. Perkins. Prescott pleaded not guilty and was discharged.

Bicycle drummers have taken, this season, to decorating their trunks in the most gaudy manner possible and in lettering them with white letters, thus doing a little advertising in this manner, as well as in others.

Pearl & Dennett, real estate dealers and insurance agents, will begin to remove their offices from their present location on State street to their new and finely appointed rooms in the Bass building on Hammond street today.

The Bangor Reform club will hold a temperance rally and social at their rooms, No. 94 Main street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 23. A pleasing entertainment program consisting of readings by Mrs. Maxon, Miss Freese and others, will be carried out. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

The spring styles in hats will be nice looking and very conservative as a whole. The flanked brims such as the young men are wearing now will be about as at present with bands folded as at present, but of the same color as the hat in most cases. In the stiff hats a crown somewhat nearer the square top will be made by some manufacturers. The tendency will be to run even smaller than they are at present so far as the style goes.

The temperance meeting which was held in Redmen's hall Sunday afternoon at 3.30 was a very interesting one. There was a good number present and several took part. The address delivered by M. B. L. was a very thoughtful one. There were twelve taken into the new order. There will be a business meeting Friday evening at Mr. Wilson's. Notice in regard to the next meeting will be given out later in the week.

Bangor friends of Lieut. J. M. Ackery of Co. C, Bladeford, will be interested to learn that he was made the present of another "three years" distinction of service, one day last week. The "old man," as he is popularly called, wears a regular Jacob's ladder of the bronze bars on his breast, won through the many years' service. He is one of the oldest in point of service of any in the 1st Regiment, Col. Kendall being a close competitor for the honor.

Ex-Patrolman Fred Bartlett and his wife, who now reside in Gouldsboro, drove to Bangor Friday and spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Bartlett's parents in this city. They will return to their home today. Mr. Bartlett told a Whig reporter that he was making arrangements for a grand ball to be given in the hall connected with his hotel in Gouldsboro, on the evening of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. He also extended an invitation to his Bangor friends to participate in the festivities on that occasion. Mr. Bartlett says the outlook for a prosperous summer at his hotel is very encouraging.

Mrs. W. J. Crockett of this city, State counselor of Maine for the Daughters of Liberty, an auxiliary to the American Mechanics, is making an official visit to the lodge in its western part of the state, and is instituting new councils in several places. On Thursday she instituted a council of D. of L. at Livermore Falls with 49 charter members, and on Friday one at Madison with 32 charter members. This order is growing very fast in this State and they have a large membership in Gardiner, Auburn and Phillips, while the council in Bangor has about 200 members at the present time and is increasing very fast.

DIRECTOR HYDE COMING.

Mr. Arthur B. Hyde will come from Boston this week to hold the festival known as the "Spinning Wheel." It is town that nothing will prevent his being here and so he will spend the two hundred and something dollars that Mr. Chapman has offered him.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Fine Musical Program Carried Out Sunday Evening.

At the people's service at the First Parish church Sunday evening an unusually pleasant program was rendered. The solos by Mr. W. E. McNulty and Mrs. Hathorn accompanied by the quartet, and the duet by Messrs. E. C. Adams and C. H. Lord were the principal features. The address by Rev. C. H. Cutler upon the Moral Effect of Teaching: The Fatherhood of God was exceedingly interesting. The program follows:

Organ Prelude	Miss Bramhall
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Unfold Ye Portals	Miss Bramhall
From Gounod's Redemption	Orchestra
Prayer, followed by Lord's Prayer (people uniting)	
Response, Heavenly Father	Choir
Solo, Come Holy Spirit	Mr. W. E. McNulty
Offering, Offertory Interlude	Orchestra
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Address, Moral Effect of Teaching: The Fatherhood of God	Rev. C. H. Cutler
Quartet, I Alone the Cross Must Bear	P. A. White
Solo by Mrs. Hathorn	
Duet, Cornet and Trombone, Excelsior, arranged for the people's service by Mr. H. J. Woods	Mr. E. C. Adams and Mr. C. H. Lord
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Benediction	Orchestra

A BATTLE ROYAL.

A Fatal Struggle Between Two Big Bucks.

One often reads of fights to the death between two wild animals. One such contest occurred the other day in the deep woods at the base of Lily Bay mountain with truly remarkable details. William Gallouche, "boss" for William Shaw of Greenville, at one of his Roach river lumber camps, was coming through the woods near Lily Bay when he heard the sounds of a struggle in some bushes ahead. Creeping along cautiously he was astonished to see what at first glance appeared a struggle between two deer and a fox. The latter animal apparently, scented the man and ran away. Then Mr. Gallouche discovered two large buck deer with their antlers interlocked—one dead, the other in its desperate efforts to escape, dragging the carcass through the snow.

The gruesome spectacle told too plainly of a battle royal between the bucks. The one then alive had won by plunging one of its spike horns clean through the head of the other and coming out under the muzzle. It had been a death stroke for both. The one died at once and the other was so desperately hurt and hopelessly locked in the dead buck's antlers that it was killed out of mercy. And the fox had evidently for several days been feasting on the dead deer's entrails even while the victorious buck was alive.

Both heads are now in the store of M. G. Shaw & Sons, at West Cove, just as they were found and it is intended to have them mounted and placed on exhibition in Boston. The fish and commission merchants will be at once informed of the matter and permission asked to have the heads shipped for mounting.

Some kind of a brute genius unknown, is having a great time in the deep woods just back of the Penobscot house at the North East Carry, stealing everything that will bear like, making a private junk heap of old traps, across the West Branch, and keeping folks awake nights by his howls of derision and triumph at those who would capture him. He has lugged off, bodily, three heavy traps containing traps with care, for his special benefit. The boys don't know what it is. They presume it is a lucifer, but admit, if it is, it's a darned big and sassy specimen. Claire Morris who drives the stage from Kineo to the head of the lake, has been making sport of the man who has had his traps lugged off and declared if he had a clear field he would soon bring the varmint. And the others immediately withdrew, gladly enough, too. Well, Claire bought a fine fat rabbit from the Johnson boys at Kineo, paying therefor one dollar, borrowed Proprietor Lane's best steel trap, depending for the same a forfeit of two dollars, cut a fir log not less than six feet long and on Saturday night last set his trap. How the critter did howl that night! Until well into the morning on Sunday the shores of the lake fairly echoed with his wild yells. He's a sick varmint, you bet, observed Claire at breakfast. But the rest knew better. When Morris reached Kineo at noon on Monday Crawford and Henry inquired how the rabbit went and Claire replied that he supposed it went the same way the trap did, but he didn't know how or where that was. He acknowledged his defeat and said it was worth \$3 to know there is a critter about Moosehead smart enough to beat him, and he hopes he will live long and prosper.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The following table gives the weather conditions as shown by the thermometer and barometer at Miller's pharmacy:

Barometer	
Jan. 21	30.1
Jan. 22	30.2
Jan. 23	30.3
Jan. 24	30.4
Jan. 25	30.5
Jan. 26	30.6
Jan. 27	30.7
Jan. 28	30.8
Jan. 29	30.9
Jan. 30	31.0

THOSE WORKING MEN.

The proposition of Dr. A. B. Smith will give you comfort. It is a new method of treating the various ailments of the human body. It is a new method of treating the various ailments of the human body. It is a new method of treating the various ailments of the human body.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Fine Musical Program Carried Out Sunday Evening.

At the people's service at the First Parish church Sunday evening an unusually pleasant program was rendered. The solos by Mr. W. E. McNulty and Mrs. Hathorn accompanied by the quartet, and the duet by Messrs. E. C. Adams and C. H. Lord were the principal features. The address by Rev. C. H. Cutler upon the Moral Effect of Teaching: The Fatherhood of God was exceedingly interesting. The program follows:

Organ Prelude	Miss Bramhall
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Unfold Ye Portals	Miss Bramhall
From Gounod's Redemption	Orchestra
Prayer, followed by Lord's Prayer (people uniting)	
Response, Heavenly Father	Choir
Solo, Come Holy Spirit	Mr. W. E. McNulty
Offering, Offertory Interlude	Orchestra
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Address, Moral Effect of Teaching: The Fatherhood of God	Rev. C. H. Cutler
Quartet, I Alone the Cross Must Bear	P. A. White
Solo by Mrs. Hathorn	
Duet, Cornet and Trombone, Excelsior, arranged for the people's service by Mr. H. J. Woods	Mr. E. C. Adams and Mr. C. H. Lord
Hymn	Miss Bramhall
Benediction	Orchestra

A BATTLE ROYAL.

A Fatal Struggle Between Two Big Bucks.

One often reads of fights to the death between two wild animals. One such contest occurred the other day in the deep woods at the base of Lily Bay mountain with truly remarkable details. William Gallouche, "boss" for William Shaw of Greenville, at one of his Roach river lumber camps, was coming through the woods near Lily Bay when he heard the sounds of a struggle in some bushes ahead. Creeping along cautiously he was astonished to see what at first glance appeared a struggle between two deer and a fox. The latter animal apparently, scented the man and ran away. Then Mr. Gallouche discovered two large buck deer with their antlers interlocked—one dead, the other in its desperate efforts to escape, dragging the carcass through the snow.

The gruesome spectacle told too plainly of a battle royal between the bucks. The one then alive had won by plunging one of its spike horns clean through the head of the other and coming out under the muzzle. It had been a death stroke for both. The one died at once and the other was so desperately hurt and hopelessly locked in the dead buck's antlers that it was killed out of mercy. And the fox had evidently for several days been feasting on the dead deer's entrails even while the victorious buck was alive.

Both heads are now in the store of M. G. Shaw & Sons, at West Cove, just as they were found and it is intended to have them mounted and placed on exhibition in Boston. The fish and commission merchants will be at once informed of the matter and permission asked to have the heads shipped for mounting.

Some kind of a brute genius unknown, is having a great time in the deep woods just back of the Penobscot house at the North East Carry, stealing everything that will bear like, making a private junk heap of old traps, across the West Branch, and keeping folks awake nights by his howls of derision and triumph at those who would capture him. He has lugged off, bodily, three heavy traps containing traps with care, for his special benefit. The boys don't know what it is. They presume it is a lucifer, but admit, if it is, it's a darned big and sassy specimen. Claire Morris who drives the stage from Kineo to the head of the lake, has been making sport of the man who has had his traps lugged off and declared if he had a clear field he would soon bring the varmint. And the others immediately withdrew, gladly enough, too. Well, Claire bought a fine fat rabbit from the Johnson boys at Kineo, paying therefor one dollar, borrowed Proprietor Lane's best steel trap, depending for the same a forfeit of two dollars, cut a fir log not less than six feet long and on Saturday night last set his trap. How the critter did howl that night! Until well into the morning on Sunday the shores of the lake fairly echoed with his wild yells. He's a sick varmint, you bet, observed Claire at breakfast. But the rest knew better. When Morris reached Kineo at noon on Monday Crawford and Henry inquired how the rabbit went and Claire replied that he supposed it went the same way the trap did, but he didn't know how or where that was. He acknowledged his defeat and said it was worth \$3 to know there is a critter about Moosehead smart enough to beat him, and he hopes he will live long and prosper.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The following table gives the weather conditions as shown by the thermometer and barometer at Miller's pharmacy:

Barometer	
Jan. 21	30.1
Jan. 22	30.2
Jan. 23	30.3
Jan. 24	30.4
Jan. 25	30.5
Jan. 26	30.6
Jan. 27	30.7
Jan. 28	30.8
Jan. 29	30.9
Jan. 30	31.0

THOSE WORKING MEN.

The proposition of Dr. A. B. Smith will give you comfort. It is a new method of treating the various ailments of the human body. It is a new method of treating the various ailments of the human body. It is a new method of treating the various ailments of the human body.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED

Your Choice

20 Per Cent. Cash Discount or 3 Stamps Instead of One.

February 1st, 1900 is the beginning of our new business year, therefore previous to that date we shall inaugurate a sale in order to reduce our large stock all that we possibly can.

The present year's business will far exceed any year in the thirty five years we have been on Main Street. Nevertheless we have bought freely on account of the anticipated rise, which has been realized, and we now find every department overstuffed, and as we seek to buy and keep only first-class goods, and as they were bought much under the present value of such goods, and as we shall make a large discount in every department, we believe this sale will be appreciated by the public.

Sale commences Monday morning, January 22nd, and will continue until Saturday night, January 27th, and is for strictly cash.

The following discounts will be made in the different departments:

- Department B.**
Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Laces, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, etc.
20 Per Cent. or 3 Stamps.
- Department X.**
Cotton Underwear Embroideries of which we have the finest stock of nice goods in Bangor, White Goods of every description, Infant's Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Yarns, etc.
20 Per Cent. or 3 Stamps.
- Department W.**
Ladies' and Gent's Knit Underwear, Ladies' Wrappers, Leggings, Mackintoshes, etc.
20 Per Cent. or 3 Stamps.
- Department D.**
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Portieres, Art Goods, Down Pillows, Boy's Clothing, etc.
20 Per Cent. or 3 Stamps.
- Department A.**
Silks, Dress Goods, Linings, Shoes, Rubbers, etc.
10 Per Cent. or 3 Stamps.
- Department C.**
Domestics of all kinds, including the finest stock of Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Blankets, French Flannels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc., etc., ever seen in Bangor.
10 Per Cent. or 3 Stamps.
- Department C.**
Coats, Capes, Dressing, Sacques, Shirt Waists, etc., etc. In this department we have cut the price on all Coats and Capes, both Ladies' and Children's, to just one-half. All goods in the department not so cut will be subject to a 10 Per Cent. Discount or 3 Stamps as you choose.

THE SALE CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 27th.

THE E. C. NICHOLS COMPANY.

of this city can vouch for her that the school system in Bangor today is a grand improvement on what it was when she put her hand to the work. She has done great work with the text books and also with the grading. When she took the position the grading was very unsatisfactory. This she has improved to a great extent; also the text books, which are at present up-to-date.

Mrs. Curtis is very active and ambitious and has put her heart into her work; and although a sum of money may be given her as salary, it can never really repay her for all the hard work and anxious thought which she has expended in this field of labor. Through her advice Miss Emily Merrill, one of the leading sopranos of this vicinity, has been secured as teacher of music, and although music has been introduced in only the primary grades at present, the time is not far distant when it will be a factor of all the grades; but Mrs. Curtis says it takes time to do this work, and first and foremost it requires money. In her report of 1899 she points out to all how little money is appropriated for Brewer's school work when compared with other places throughout the state. She thinks drawing can be introduced with little difficulty and she looks forward to the time when kindergarten work will be instituted in the public schools of this city. Brewer people feel proud of having so bright and energetic a lady for supervisor of the schools, and it is hoped that she will receive all possible encouragement in the good work which she is laboring to accomplish among the young lives in our midst.

Alden club and also of the Union Library society. She was popular in Bangor society and elsewhere. She was deeply interested in kindergarten work and was a graduate of the Bangor Kindergarten Training school. She was a prominent member of the Brewer Kindergarten association and up to the time of her illness was the efficient superintendent of the Brewer association. She made a special study of this work and taught that branch of education successfully in Foxcroft, also in New Hampshire. During her illness, which was very severe, she showed a heroic spirit, and every possible means was taken to restore her to health. Specialists were consulted, but it was not for her to recover. She will be mourned by a multitude of friends and her animated presence and good work will be sadly missed in her native city where she has done all in her power to introduce new ideas and improve her surroundings. Being the only daughter in a beautiful home, surrounded by every luxury, with everything to live for, and idolized by her family, her death seems particularly sad. Her parents, the Hon. and Mrs. Harlan P. Sargent, together with her two brothers, Messrs. William H. of South Brewer and Frank of Malden, Mass., have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence on Main street, South Brewer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

First Infantry Officers Called to Portland, Jan. 31st, for Instructions.

STATE OF MAINE, Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, January 16, 1900.

Special Orders No. 11.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 94 of the Militia Law, the following "Military Instructions" of the Adjutant General of the First Infantry will be called to attention in Portland, Maine, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the general assembly of the First Infantry will be held at the same time and place.

The following special orders have been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

III. The electors will appear in full dress uniform with side arms and white gloves.

IV. This order will be sent to each elector direct, and will be regarded as the notice of election required by Section 49, Chapter 228 of the Public Laws of 1893.

V. Attention is called to Article Y, Regulations for the National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of which and with the militia law all elections will be conducted.

VI. The electors will be quartered at the Waldorf Hotel, Portland, the headquarters of the First Infantry, and the adjutant general's office as may be determined. Transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JOHN T. RICHARDS, Adjutant General.

Every pocket watch without pure gold or silver and without the words "GOLD" and "SILVER" on the inside of the cover is worthless.

Well Sweet, MAIN ST.

WHIG & COURT.

MAKING 3.

GEN. BULLER REPORTS TIONS C.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS ALD HAS ENT.

Continual Train of Fighting ish Troops—Severe Monday—All is

London, Jan. 23—4.15 A. M. General Buller has reported nothing to his operations on Monday and official press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The war office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all day yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that Buller must have taken place and that it was probably more severe than on the preceding days. Gen. Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate entrenchments, arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces.

The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would almost certainly result in a British day and hence official and popular anxiety is at high tension. The British military experts all share the hope of their leaders and as Mr. Spencer Wilkinson points out they breathe a word that might be unfavorable to the British cause.

Mr. Wilkinson refers to the "renewed judgment of German and Austrian critics" which means that some of the best judges look upon Gen. Buller's enterprise as a forlorn hope, a merely continual train of fighting which will prove too much for the physical courage of the troops engaged.

The Daily Chronicle military expert says: "Even when a battle is won on a single day, as a rule, pursuit is impossible when fresh troops are available. But in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit, but of recovering an attack upon entrenched positions after a day's hard fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Reinforcements aggregating 5000 more have reached Cape Town during the last three days. It is uncertain how

Keep Us On Your String,

and some day when you want

FLOWERS or

Reined Floral Work

You will know just where to send.

Is it not worth a great deal to know in advance that you will be satisfied? You will be if you order of me. Ask the public who have bought of me for upwards of twenty years if it is not so.

F. H. MOSES,

Bangor, at Buckley & Preble's.

Address out of town orders to me at Bangor.

Use the telephone at my expense. Express prepaid on packages to Bangor, Brewer, Orono and Oldtown.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Fresh and Sweet

Only 50 Cents per Pint.

THE EAST SIDE PHARMACY CO.

Cornet State and Harlow Streets.

It's the novel, handsome patterns of

FASHION PLAYING CARDS

It makes them so popular among whist players.

We have this popular Fashion

including four just-out "Spinning Wheel," "Wood Indian," "Clown" and "Night." We want to see in and see what backs these are.

We have scores of styles—and a little novelties for prizes.

Well Sweet, MAIN ST.